

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24TH, 1886

NUMBER 24

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
H. G. MAC DONELL,  
Minister.  
HENRY CADOGAN,  
Secretary of Legation.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 42 Rua do  
Ovidio.  
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua da Encarnação da Veiga. Divine  
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th  
Sundays in each month at 7:30 p. m. Holy Communion  
on the first Sunday in each month, eleven, and on the  
first Festival, at nine, in the morning. Holy Eucharist  
every Sunday after the morning Service.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.  
157 Rua das Laranjeiras.  
ALFRED ALLEN, Clerk. No. 6, Rua Hamann.  
REDEEMPTORIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa da Barreira.  
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,  
p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete.  
English Service: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at  
11:30 a. m., on Sundays; and at 7:30 p. m., on Fridays.  
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.  
Portuguese Service: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching  
7:30 p. m., Sundays; prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m., on Wednesdays.  
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Senador Corrêa, B. 1.  
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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.  
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de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock,  
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,  
p. m., every evening. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.  
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Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.,  
and 7:30 o'clock, p. m., and every Wednesday at 7:30  
o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.

## TRAVELER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.  
DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express. Train leaves Rio  
at 5 a. m., and is divided at Niterói into Central and S. Paulo  
branches. Arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. From Barra  
branches leave Barra at 8:15 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and  
at Barra at 7:45 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S.  
Paulo must change, at 11:51. From Barra Rio train leaves  
at 8:59 a. m., arriving at Barra Nova at 11:30 a. m.  
Downward, trains leave Barra at 7:30 a. m. Cachoeira  
(S. Paulo branch) 1:15 p. m. Barra Nova at 1:15 p. m.  
3:07 p. m. arrive at Barra at 5:30 and 5:15 p. m., and Rio at 8 p. m.  
Lateral Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra  
at 10:25. Barra Rio at 12:25 and Marinho Procopio (terminus)  
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives  
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Barra Rio train leaves  
at 5:15 p. m., and arrives at Barra Nova at 6:05. Downward,  
train leaves Marinho Procopio at 5:50 a. m. Cachoeira 6:45  
and Barra Nova 6:30, arriving at Barra at 12:25 and 1:37 p. m.,  
reach Rio at 5:10 p. m.  
Lateral Trains, leave Rio at 8:35 and 9:50 a. m., 3:45  
and 5 p. m.; first goes to Barra Rio arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second  
and third to Barra arriving at 12:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., and  
third to Barra arriving at 12:10. Downward, train leaves Barra  
at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra Nova at 10:50 p. m. every Monday,  
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 p. m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12 m.  
arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p. m. Downward, train leaves S.  
Paulo at 6:45 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:45 p. m.,  
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant' Anna)  
7:00 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:15. Cordeiro (1 hour  
trainway from Cantagallo) 12:18 and Macico 1:10 p. m.  
Return train leaves Macico 5:50, Cordeiro 6:00 and Nova  
Friburgo 1:55 p. m., arriving at Niterói 3:50 p. m.  
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant' Anna, connecting with  
trains.  
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5:35, 7:45, 8:35, 11:45, a. m. and  
11:15, 7:45, 4:15 and 5:15 p. m. on Sundays and holidays,  
and at 6:30 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5:15 p. m. on week days.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave  
Tratado Mack at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sunday  
and holidays. Return, train leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.,  
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
train: upward 12 m.; downward (from Petropolis) 12:15  
p. m., week days only.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-  
dior.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclimação, cor. Rua do  
Constituinte.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12  
Rua dos Beneficentes.

## Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.  
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do  
Rosario, No. 121, from 1 to 3 p. m.  
Dr. Alexandre Calazas—Surgeon and Physician—  
Office, Rua Principe de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.,  
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Ellis; Surgeon and  
Physician. Office: Rua de S. Pedro, No. 27, from 11 to  
1 p. m. and 4 to 6:30 p. m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S.  
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for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24th, 1886.

THERE has been less activity in parliament since our last report, there having been fewer sessions and less discussion. The controversy between Senator Viriato de Medeiros, on the one side, and Senators Silveira Martins and Dantas, on the other, has blown quietly over, the former having provoked a tempest which he was evidently unprepared to resist. The official slave murder at Parahyba do Sul has been up in the Senate two or three times, but the government has found it impossible either to excuse or cover up the crime. The whippings in jail and the shameful delivery of the exhausted slaves to the master to be dragged for miles behind mounted men, are all admitted, but no justification is offered. All that the government can do is to amplify the petty dispute between the judge, who ordered the whipping, and the informers as to trifling details, and to thus turn attention from the crime itself. The scheme of carrying out some great sanitary works in this city seems to be coming rapidly to the front, and with some prospect of a successful issue. The minister of empire had said that the sanitary improvements thus far proposed could not be carried out without an expenditure of fully 100,000,000\$, while one scheme alone involved an expenditure of 30,000,000\$, for which the sanitary authorities had suggested certain financial recourses. To meet a part of these heavy expenditures Senator Sariva advocated the virtual confiscation of the two principal tramway lines of the city. On the 17th Senator Teixeira Junior resumed the discussion and so warmly advocated the projected sanitary works that the minister seems to have been forced into taking the fatal first step, which was the solicitation of a credit of 300,000\$ for the inauguration of work. This sum will of course be swallowed up in surveys, and in beginning costly works which will require hundreds, if not thousands of contos to finish. This question is a highly critical one, for it is practically the beginning of a gigantic raid on the treasury, and the incurrence of liabilities and obligations which the treasury can not possibly meet. In the Chamber the amendments to the department of agriculture budget for the Santos and Rio Grande improvements have been adopted. Should the Senate concur, these two costly undertakings may soon be added to the current obligations of the treasury.

HOWEVER necessary certain sanitary works may be for this city and port, we are quite certain that the proposals now under consideration are decidedly objectionable and dangerous. Without a definite, uniform plan at the very outset, which it is needless to say should be prepared by sanitary engineers of the very highest ability and character, there can be no safe and intelligent beginning of sanitary works. Rio is a city of peculiar configuration, and the distances within its extreme limits are very great. Its irregularity of shape, its steep hillsides and sea-level flats, its substratum of accumulated filth and the unsanitary habits and habitations of a great part of its population—all these are factors in a problem of unusual difficulty. Of course, there are scores of engineers here who are quite certain that they can solve all the difficulties, and will only be too willing to initiate the effort, but the government should think twice before giving them *carte blanche* for the works. Even in the board of health there are physicians who do not hesitate a moment to propose enormously expensive sanitary engineering works, and to prepare a scheme for meeting the expense at the same time. It is a rare thing to find men eminent in medicine, engineering and finance all at one and the same time, but it would seem that the health board of this city has several of them. It may be that the Ilha Grande quarantine station is not a fair sample of the engineering and financial abilities of these gentlemen, but it will show very well how easily a few doctors of no great distinction in their profession can waste a large sum of money on useless barracks. When, therefore, the health board of this city recommends the filling of the Lagoa at an expense of from twenty to thirty thousand contos for the benefit of a small and distant suburb, it will be advisable to hesitate a good long time before accepting the proposal. Then there is the removal of the Castle and S. Antonio hills, which will cost no one knows how much, the draining and filling of the swamps, the improvement of the water front, and, according to Sr. Reys, the washing of the Mangue canal at a cost of 1,500,000\$. As to this latter job, perhaps it would be cheaper and safer to fill the useless ditch, and have done with it altogether. The estimate of the minister of empire that 100,000,000\$ will not be sufficient to execute all these projected works is certainly not exaggerated, and should lead the government to think seriously of the consequences of making ever so small a beginning. There are many small things which might be undertaken with safety, such as the repair and improvement of the street pavements so as to prevent accumulations of stagnant water, the thorough cleaning of the streets and kitchen enclosures, and the better distribution of water. Cleanliness both in the streets and private habitations is a sanitary work which requires no engineering skill and no great outlay of money, but it is a prime essential nevertheless. And then, when the state of the treasury will permit, let a capable sanitary engineer be called in to devise a uniform and trustworthy scheme for the improvement of the city, upon which the government can work intelligently and with perfect knowledge of what obligations it is incurring.

MUCH as the port of Santos and the bay of Rio Grande require improvement, we can not help the belief that the methods which the government proposes to adopt to that end will result in more mischief than benefit. The idea of imposing special taxes on the commerce using these improvements to meet the interest on the cost of the works may furnish a direct and easy way of raising the required money, but it is econom-

ically unwise and short-sighted. A very light tax, such as all ports are accustomed to charge, may with propriety be levied, but beyond this the government should not go. The general purpose of the improvements in question is to increase the commercial facilities of Santos and the ports of Rio Grande do Sul. Santos promises at no distant day to become the rival of Rio de Janeiro as a coffee shipping port, even if she does not surpass her, and it is good policy therefore to provide against all expenses which may discriminate in favor of foreign producers of that staple. The time is not so far distant, perhaps, when Rio will find it advisable, if not necessary, to reduce shipping and port expenses, and every measure, therefore, which tends to increase these expenses here or elsewhere is clearly mistaken. And as for Rio Grande, the purpose of trying to raise heavy taxes on the commerce passing the bar of that province is simply suicidal. If any province in Brazil needs special encouragement it is that of Rio Grande do Sul. That province once raised and exported wheat, and it once stood at the head of the jerked-beef industry of the South. Now, the raising of wheat has become a thing of the past, and Rio Grande's one great industry of stock-raising has dwindled down to almost nothing. The prime object of the government should be to encourage that province to regain its lost position, and to become a food-producer for the less favored regions of the North. And it is needless to say that this object will never be attained through the imposition of taxes which will disproportionately reduce the profits of commercial transactions with the province. Substituting a fiscal bar for the sand bar now obstructing the entrance to that province, is certainly not the best way of developing its commerce and industry.

WE have no intention to discuss questions of religion, or State church, but a casual reference we made in our last number as to the propriety of making use of convent and monastery properties for the benefit of the tax-payer has attracted some attention, as a matter well worthy of the attention of the government. The *relatório* of the minister of empire affords no information as to the number of monks and nuns at present in the Empire, nor as to the value of their real estate, nor investments in public funds; both of which must be very considerable. Now, as Italy is constantly cited as an example for Brazil in financial affairs, we venture to suggest that the example of Italy in other matters may also be followed. The legislative luminaries allege that sacrifices are necessary, and that all, from high to low, must lend their aid to balance the budget. Why then are the few dozen of nuns and monks in the Empire to be excepted? What use can these recluses have for such revenues as are generally attributed to them? In dispensing charity, will naturally be the reply. And this we are willing, for the sake of argument, to admit; but charity dispensed at the cost of, perhaps, unwilling contributors, is not justifiable, and in the case of monasteries and nunneries seems to be sometimes less charity than imposition. It is not so very long ago that the Ajuda convent carried on a long and expensive lawsuit against the parties who curtailed its grounds for the opening of a new street. If the dimensions (exterior, we mean) of this convent be seriously compared with the necessities of the very few venerable nuns supposed to be yet existing within its walls, the absurdity of the lawsuit becomes apparent to all. The fact seems to be that these monasteries and convents are merely sources of income to lawyers, attorneys, etc., who gain an excellent living at the cost of the tax-payers. Our sugges-

tion therefore is, that steps be taken to concentrate these recluses of either sex in a limited number of asylums; that liberal, or even most liberal, provision be made for their support; and that their property of all descriptions revert to the state for the purpose of meeting present financial difficulties. It is no great sacrifice to ask. The convents and monasteries will become state property within a very limited time, and these aged persons of either sex would, we are persuaded, prefer an income derived directly from the government, to the annoyances of lawsuits, attorneys, rent collectings, etc. Then, too, a protest is certainly justifiable against increased duties, taxes, interference with the currency, all and every vexation to the tax-payer for balancing the budget, when so important a factor in this equilibrium as these assets is disregarded or ignored. There is no injustice in handsomely pensioning these recluses, whose services were recognized by the considerable grants of property made by grateful sovereigns, but who are incapacitated by age from rendering such services, and are prevented by law from introducing new blood. There is no injustice in offering a competent income promptly paid, for the lawsuits and other annoyances now submitted to. There is, in fact, no injustice at all; and no hardship except to the parasites who live on these few dozen recluses, and grow fat at the cost of the tax-payer, who is undergoing all sacrifices to meet financial necessities. This is no question of religion. We, as foreigners, and in common with all foreigners here resident, are called upon to contribute to these sacrifices declared necessary for establishing a balance at the Treasury, but we most decidedly object to continuing this as long as these may be avoided by using assets, of which the state must come into possession within a few years, and the immediate possession of which could cause neither inconvenience, injustice, nor iniquity.

AN attempt was made to assassinate General Maximo Santos, president of Uruguay, on the evening of the 17th inst. The assassin was an officer of the army named Ortiz, and the attempt took place in one of the public streets just as the dictator was entering a theatre. Ortiz was so close to Santos that the fire from his pistol singed the latter's clothes, and yet failed in his purpose. Santos received a severe wound, however, and his condition is said to be critical. The assassin was at once seized by the police and was killed on the spot, though the official report is to the effect that he shot himself after firing upon Santos. Because of this attempt, scores of arrests have been made and Montevideo is practically under martial law. How it is that the people of Uruguay continue to submit to the oppression of such a despot as Maximo Santos is beyond all understanding. Not long since, some seceding members of his own party, the *colorados*, proposed to start an opposition paper, but were informed by the dictator that they would not be permitted to do so. Persisting in their intention, they were suddenly awakened to the fact that Santos meant what he said, and more, and they at once found it convenient to take refuge in the French legation and then leave the country. There is no security whatever for life and property in Uruguay when such have aroused the displeasure and cupidity of Maximo Santos. With him repression is but a synonym of butchery, while clemency is nothing less than treachery and spoliation. Thousands of the best people of that unhappy country are living in exile, and thousands more are risking both life and property in the attempt to retain their homes. And yet, assassination is apparently the only recourse remaining, and this so risky that no man

unprepared to meet the most wretched of deaths will dare to undertake it. It is inconceivable how the civilized world continues to tolerate such a government. In our opinion, no country should countenance this despotism of Maximiliano Santos one single day longer.

(Continued from our last.)

### IMMIGRATION QUESTIONS.

Were Brazil a small country, all settled and under cultivation, the land being owned by a few proprietors and tilled by dependents, either slaves or free laborers, then the issues raised by the planters would have some force. The substitution of one class of laborers by another, and all this within certain rigid limits of ownership and the inseparable interests of state and private property, would necessarily be in accordance with the rights and interests of the existing proprietors. But Brazil is not a country of this character, nor are the real interests of the state inseparably bound to those of the great proprietors. Brazil is the third largest country on the continent, and still has an immense area unsettled. Along the coast, to which European settlement has been chiefly confined, there are still extensive tracts of unsettled lands, while even in the midst of old settlements there are thousands of acres which are lying untillied. Under such conditions it is manifestly to the interests of the state to settle these lands with an industrious population, which will increase the aggregate wealth of the country by tilling the soil and multiplying its products. And no one will deny that it is equally to the interests of such a population to be made land owners and citizens, intelligent and interested members of the body politic. And this being the case, it is clear that no effort can be purely wise and patriotic which fails to provide for this proprietorship and citizenship. It is certain that the immigration schemes of the São Paulo planters, whose cause Mr. Hammond has undertaken to champion, provide for neither of these essential conditions; while the fact that less than eight thousand immigrants have taken out naturalization papers during the last fifty years, and more, is an unanswerable proof that no liberal, intelligent effort has been made to make them citizens. The circumstance that the thousands of Portuguese, Germans and Italians who come here to escape starvation and, not infrequently, oppression, still prefer to retain their allegiance to the mother country, is a terrible criticism in itself on the selfish, self-seeking policy of the Brazilian government and people.

The question raised by Mr. Hammond in regard to the breaking of contracts is one in which he is unquestionably right so far as the bare facts are concerned. It is undoubtedly true that the colonists are more frequently guilty of breaking their contracts than are the planters. But what does this prove? Is it a proof that this guarantee of "two good sound meals a day" has been found satisfactory? or that the promised improvement in their condition has been realized? or that the work has proved as "pleasant and easy" as promised, and the pay as generous? Or, may we not accept it as a certain proof that these poor people have found things widely different from what they were pictured, that they have been compelled to submit to conditions which they imperfectly understood at the outset and which were proving too burdensome for longer endurance, and that they were compelled, often in sheer desperation, to seek the shortest way out of their contract obligations? Putting the blame on the colonists proves too much; for we must either believe them to be consummate fools to run away from so much disinterested benevolence and comfort, or, on the other hand, that the picture which Mr. Hammond has given us of the advantages offered them has been decidedly overdrawn. When we take into consideration the relative positions of the two classes, we are inclined to think that the colonist has a claim upon our sympathy and forbearance which should not be denied him. In places not very far distant from Mr. Hammond's residence, they have been beaten and whipped and hunted with dogs, like slaves. Advantage

has been taken of their ignorance to cheat them in the supplies which the planter has, not infrequently, undertaken to furnish them. And then, worse than all, their wives and daughters have been subject to persecutions and corrupting influences which human nature can not be expected to bear. In this, we are not talking at random, as Mr. Hammond well knows. A well-known resident of that province—and a gentleman who knows plantation life thoroughly—told us not long ago that we could have no idea of what takes place in these plantation colonies, and that it is absolutely impossible for a colonist to protect his wife, or daughters, if they happen to be good looking, against the corrupting attentions of the proprietor and his sons. These are not pleasant topics to dwell upon, but when Mr. Hammond would have us believe that the colonist is chiefly to blame for contract-breaking, we must consider them. The cruelties and vices of slavery are still predominant on these great plantations, and it is impossible that ignorant, helpless colonists can be placed upon them without suffering oppression and corruption.

And now, what really is our duty in this matter? Because the countries of the old world are over-crowded, and thousands of their poor are suffering from cold and hunger, Mr. Hammond says that we should do what we can to further their coming here, where there is a great want of laborers through the disappearance of slavery. But is Brazil the only country to which they can go; or does Brazil offer them better inducements than others? Is there no longer room for them in the United States, in Canada, the Argentine Republic, South Africa, or Australia? And is it true that Brazil has a scarcity of laborers? If we Brazil has a scarcity of laborers still, mistake not all of these new countries still have unoccupied lands, which they are still offering to industrious immigrants on terms far better than anything that Brazil has thus far advanced. An honest, unselfish consideration for their best interests, therefore, must lead us to counsel their going where they can get lands and the privileges of citizenship—"baubles" though they may be called—instead of taking the places of slaves on the plantations of São Paulo. We have no duty whatever in the matter of aiding the planters to procure laborers, nor will we have until they have enacted more liberal laws affecting immigration and citizenship—for the planters are really the governing class in Brazil,—and until they have made an honest, intelligent effort to utilize the labor of the hundreds of thousands of freedmen and poor whites who are provided with neither land nor employment. Brazil has from three to four millions of these two classes—or will have when emancipation is accomplished—and as nothing is being done to furnish them either with lands or employment, or to educate them and improve their condition, our duty certainly first lies in this direction. To fill the labor market with imported foreigners under such circumstances, virtually means the condemnation of these people to illness and beggary. It is a serious question whether Brazil can stand such an abnormal state of affairs, but, in our opinion, there is no question as to the necessity and duty of trying to prevent its realization. There is no necessity for the Brazilian planter to go abroad for laborers, for the country is full of them already. If he lacks the patriotism, and foresight, and energy to make use of them, then he certainly can have no just claim upon our sympathies in his waning fortunes. It is not to such as these that our sympathies and charities are due, but to those suffering from poverty and misfortune. If the Brazilian planter, with his lands and wealth, his education and social advantages, his commercial connections and political power, can not keep on his feet without the sympathy and assistance of such individuals as Mr. Hammond and ourselves, and without special protection and subsidies from the State, then he is not worth a moment's solicitude! The quicker he goes to the wall, the better; for there are plenty of men who will till his lands, take all his social and political responsibilities, and do infinitely more for the development and prosperity of the country, without asking a single one of these favors. If there is one duty more urgent and insistent than another, it is that a determined effort shall be made to put down the selfish, reactionary oligarchy which is persistently obstructing the wheels of progress. When a prominent senator urged the adoption of a more liberal system of municipal government the other

day, in which were included many important measures of reform, the prime minister sneeringly informed him that he would have to wait until he got into power before such a scheme would be considered; and when he does get into power a majority of his own party will tell him that his ideas are impracticable and not in harmony with the institutions of the country.

We have said enough at this time, perhaps, to show that our philanthropy is not of so refined a nature as to wholly ignore the best interests of the people most concerned in this question of immigration. We do not feel that we are placing obstacles to an improvement in their condition by advising against their emigration to Brazil at this time, because there are other places to which they can go. In time the Brazilian planter will probably see that his present policy is a mistaken one, and then it may be our privilege to co-operate with him in offering homes to the suffering poor of Europe.

### LAND LEGISLATION.

An unusual amount of legislative attention has lately been given to the subject of public lands, which, it is to be hoped, will not be entirely thrown away. No less than three independent measures have been introduced, two of which were in the form of bills, and one as an amendment to the department of agriculture budget. Of these the most important is Minister Prado's proposed general land law, which, fortunately, has little prospect of coming to a vote this session. We say fortunately, because there are some features in the bill, which is in the main an excellent one, that should receive more and better attention than it will be possible to give them during the closing days of a session, and also because there are several directions in which the bill can be extended with advantage. The subject is so important in all its bearings and the future development and prosperity of the country depends so largely upon its treatment, that no bill or amendment to a bill should be passed without the fullest consideration.

The second bill, which requires no special description, relates to the disposition of lands valuable for the extractive industries, such as the rubber forest lands of the Amazon. It was introduced into the Senate by Conego Siqueira Mendes, but was very wisely laid over to be considered in connection with the general land bill. When that bill is reached the two may very properly be united so that the processes of taking up lands, of whatever character, may be uniform and simple. In a general way, all public lands, whether agricultural, mineral, or forest, should be under the provisions of one general law. This will tend to greatly simplify the processes of administration, location and conveyance, and need not conflict with such special provisions as may be found necessary for the administration of mineral and forest lands.

The amendment to the department of agriculture budget to which we have referred, authorizes the government to make free grants of public lands to companies organized to introduce immigrants. This measure, if adopted, will be a source of endless injury and mischief, and will certainly defeat the wisest provisions which may be introduced into the general land law. In the disposal of its public lands the government needs no intermediary. The prime object being to confer an advantage upon the actual settler, the government should deal with him direct, and should carefully exclude everything of a speculative or complicating character. The general land bill provides for the gratuitous concession of public lands only in a specified zone along the frontiers, and this amendment will therefore embarrass its operations. Besides that, it will permit the acquirement of all available agricultural lands by companies of speculators, who will thus be able to defeat any more liberal purpose which the government may hereafter adopt, and which will have all immigrants wholly at their mercy. Such companies may do good service in the purchase and division of unimproved or bankrupt estates, where there is a large field for the use of capital and enterprise, but in the matter of locating immigrants on public lands their services are not only unnecessary, but may easily be made decidedly obstructive.

The general land bill introduced by the minister of agriculture is therefore the only one to be considered. As it is not likely to make much progress toward becoming a law

during the present session, we shall not now undertake to discuss its details further than to indicate its leading features and point out some of the directions in which it may be advantageously extended. It provides for the rectangular division of public lands, the unit being the square kilometre and hectare. The sales of lots are to be to actual settlers at a fixed price and under conditions analogous to those of the United States. The price is fixed at 8 milreis per hectare (about 300 réis per acre above the United States price at the present rate of exchange) thus doing away with the supremely ridiculous system of selling public lands by an infinitesimal unit of measure (the square *braga*) for an inappreciable unit of value ( $\frac{1}{2}$  real to 2 réis).

As the pre-emption act has been found in the United States to be subject to such abuses that Congress has recently been forced to repeal it, it might be well for the government here to take its provisions into careful consideration before embodying them in a general law. In case it is adopted in principle, special care should be taken to provide against the abuses which have led to its repeal in the United States. The land speculator will be found an obstacle to the just and equitable disposition of the public domain here in Brazil, just as elsewhere, and special pains should therefore be taken to restrict his operations. In view of the present condition of the empire—its enormous unsettled area and its need of actual settlers who shall widen the area of cultivation and increase the agricultural product—we are inclined to believe that the homestead act of the United States will be far more advantageous than any other. If the government were to give lands to such settlers after a reasonable period and upon proofs of cultivation, it is probable that many serious problems now claiming attention would find a speedy settlement.

As to some of the points which may be included, or improved, the first in importance is that relating to the administration of the land office, and the simplification and cheapening of transfers. There should be but one land office from which original patents can be granted, but there should be branch land offices at every central point in the provinces where the settler may transact business and through which he may apply for his title. The expense both for the patent and for all subsequent transfers should be reduced to the lowest figure. Then, either in this law, or better perhaps in some supplementary law, provisions should be adopted for the taxation of land, for the repeal of the heavy tax on transfers, and for the creation of registry offices for all land titles and mortgages in every municipality or comarca. The land tax will compel the land speculator, or great proprietor, to bear his share of the public burdens, and will not infrequently lead to the breaking up of large holdings. The repeal of the tax on transfers will facilitate the purchase of small farms by men of limited means, and will admit of more frequent changes among small proprietors who have found cause for dissatisfaction with their first purchase. And the registry offices will aid in strengthening and protecting titles.

Continued from p. 2.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

#### Post-Office.

The minister considers that the whole of this service requires reformation, for the staff is over-worked. In reference to the defalcation in this only the minister states the total amount abstracted was 147,269\$306.

#### Telegraph.

The total extension in service is 10,292 kilometres, with 170 stations and the wires measure 17,994 kilometres. The increase in 1884 was 1,478 kilometres and 318 between Visau and Pará were newly completed. The competition of the Western and Brazilian company is referred to, which it is estimated withdraws at least 1,000,000\$ from telegraph revenue. The director proposes to purchase the cable, without any extra charge upon the Treasury. The revenue in 1884-85 reached 1,345,202\$633, of which however 644-583\$400 was from official telegrams. The total number of messages sent was 367,799 containing 5,598,816 words. The minister calls attention to the verbosity of official messages, and suggests that a sum be voted to each department for its telegrams. The total expense in 1884-85 was 2,109,570\$545.

#### Water Supply.

The daily consumption of Rio is estimated at 65,000 cubic metres. During the drought in April-September last year the supply was reduced to

\* In a letter to the *The Times* of July 26, 1883, Mr. Hammond wrote:

"The wealth-winning force of the nation is the slave population, seeing that thus far the cities and towns have absorbed four-fifths of the colonists who have sought these shores. These immigrants naturally preferring a easy city life with some few diversions to the comparatively hard life in the coffee and sugar plantations."

41,441 cubic metres. The average daily supply in 1885 was 85,038 cubic metres, the maximum in February being 169,347 and the minimum in June 43,225.

The total amount expended on the service up to the end of 1885 was 24,819,871\$034, of which the D. Pedro II reservoir (Pedregulho) represents 2,756,581\$958.

#### Gas.

Street lighting cost in the year 808,135\$853, of which 263,323\$384 was for differences in exchange. The production is estimated to be 9,198,000 cubic metres, of which 5,020,000 is consumed by individuals and 2,168,000 in street lighting.

#### Sewage.

There are 53,189½ buildings served and the total cost of the drainage in 1885 was 1,680,619\$974.

#### Fire Department.

The force consists of 263 officers and men, with 1 floating, 10 land steamers, 2 chemical engines, etc. and the service is satisfactory. During 1885 there were 38 fires, of which 24 were insignificant and only 1 important. The total loss is estimated to have been 160,500\$.

#### Quixadá Reservoir.

The reports of the engineer appointed to examine into this matter and the defense of Sr. Révy, the engineer charged with the execution of the plan, are referred to, and the defense was considered sound by the government.

#### Harbors.

**Maranhão.** The plan for improving this port is capable of raising 20,000 tons of salt per month, and if the service be continued for 5 years the harbor will admit at any time the largest vessels.

**Ceará.**—The delay of the company charged with the improvement of this port is referred to, and the capital is fixed at 2,500,000\$ upon which 6 per cent. interest is guaranteed. The original plan having been some what modified it is hoped that work will this year be actively prosecuted.

**Pernambuco.** Nothing particularly interesting occurred during the year. Dredging was continued.

**Santos.** The provincial government having done nothing, the concession granted in 1882 was declared lapsed and an engineer employed to complete the plans for the works, which the minister considers of urgent necessity.

**Rio Grande do Sul.** Dredging was continued during the year. In July the heavy rain-fall throughout the province caused a freshet which huilt a new channel to S. E. As to the definite improvement of the bar the minister refers to Caland's plans and suggests that the work be carried out, a tax being levied on goods and vessels to meet the interest on the amount employed, estimated at 19,500,000\$.

#### River Improvements.

**Maranhão.** On the upper Itapicuru 110 kilometres had been cleaned of trunks of trees, etc. and will permit of steam navigation when the rapids 12 kilometres from Caxias are no longer an obstacle. Various difficulties had prevented active work.

**Pernambuco.** Work on the S. Francisco was recommenced in May and in July the river declared navigable, but a drought so reduced the volume of water that further work became necessary to provide against such an occurrence.

**S. Paulo.** The good service done by the Paulista company in opening 218 kilometres of the Moggygassu to navigation is referred to.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

August 13.—No session in either House.

August 14.—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Medeiros again defended his brother against the charges made by Senator Silveira Martins, and asked for information regarding the Rio Grande and Bagé railway. Sr. Silveira Martins defended his connection with the railway. The minister of marine replied to preceding speakers in defense of the budget of his department. In the Chamber there was no session.

August 16.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas again referred to the murder of slaves in the province of Rio, criticising the dilatory action of the government, of which he asked an explanation. Senator Correia made a somewhat rambling reply, but finally read certain documents which merely acknowledge the crime was committed. One of these from the judge, whose duty was to be present at the flogging, is a plain attempt to divert the matter to personal enemies. Senator Affonso Celso and the minister of marine spoke on the navy budget. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

August 17.—In the Senate Sr. Teixeira Junior spoke on the necessity of sanitary reforms, and incidentally sharply criticised the waste of money with the academy of medicine. Speaking on the war office budget Visconde de Pelotas gave a very unsatisfactory account of the discipline in the army. The minister of war and Senator Avila also spoke.

In the Chamber Deputy Cesario Alvim considered that economies should be made more in *personnel* than in works. The administrative staffs he judged excessive, for only a third of them did any work. The Ipanema foundry and the D. Pedro II railway extension were touched on, and the deputy stated that in nine years only 50 kilometres of road had been completed. He considered immediate abolition an utopia, and would have a law passed that all citizens who did not employ themselves within a fixed period should be put into the army. Deputy Bulhões Carvalho was discursive, touching on the water supply, the suburban railway traffic and the gas contract. Deputy Jaguaribe regretted his separation from his party on the slavery question and would have the department of agriculture subdivided. He referred to immigration, central factories and the necessity of dividing large land holdings. Deputy Henrique Salles also spoke.

August 18.—In the Senate Sr. Avila spoke, pointing out that the minister of war, when holding the navy portfolio, had permitted discussions in the press, and his action in suspending an officer of the army for defending himself was inconsistent and illegal. The minister of war defended his action and Senator Silveira Martins also spoke, referring to an officer who in an order of the day eulogized a minister who had promoted him. In the Chamber Deputy João Henriques presented the project for a law to annul recent legislation in Maranhão imposing certain duties. Deputy Pacifico Mascarenhas declared for protecting home industries. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque criticised the vote for the Santos harbor improvements and thought the Rio Grande do Sul bar was unimprovable. He would not, however, refuse his vote for this latter.

August 19.—In the Senate Sr. Junqueira made a somewhat wandering speech the object of which was, apparently, to defend the army against charges of lack of discipline. Senators Affonso Celso and Siqueira Mendes spoke on a project of the latter relative to public lands, which on motion of the minister of justice was sent to a committee. In the Chamber the minister of empire presented a project for granting 300,000\$ for sanitary reforms in this city. Deputy Affonso Celso criticised the finance budgets and feared that in a panic the government might have difficulty in meeting the demands of savings' banks depositors. He desires a reduction in the number of government employees. Deputy Ferreira Vianna said that while each deputy demanded economies elsewhere he resisted those in his own province. He had once before said that it was easier for Brazil to declare war with, and conquer, England than for it to balance its budgets, for the most enthusiastic sustainers of economies are those who most enlargeth the government. He said the minister of finance had not force to impose economy on the country where expenses are not decreed, but imposed. The government was no obstacle, nor was the Chamber; there are higher and more permanent obstacles to an equilibrium of the budgets.

August 20.—In the Senate, the minister of justice spoke on the slave murders. The speech is not published in full, but the minister seems to have acknowledged that some one was to blame. Senator Dantas considered the minister's explanations unsatisfactory and the dilatory movements of the authorities an attempt at hushing up the matter. Senator Franco de Sá considered the credit asked for by the minister of empire for sanitary improvements ridiculous. The matter had been fully examined and the money now to be expended in further investigations would be wasted; nothing but plans and surveys would result. Senators Meira de Vasconcellos, Franco de Sá, Lima Duarte and the minister of justice spoke on the department of justice budget, and the agriculture budget for 1886-87 as amended in the Chamber was read. In the Chamber an error in the agriculture budget was discovered, a vote of 12,000\$ to a certain company appearing as 18,000\$; the correction was made. Deputy Affonso Celso spoke against the credit for new works at the alattoir and Lucena in favor. Deputies Canilido de Oliveira and Ferreira Vianna spoke on the finance budgets.

August 21.—In the Senate Sr. Teixeira Junior withdrew his motion for information regarding sanitary reforms, expressing himself satisfied with the minister of empire's application for the credit of 300,000\$ for preliminary surveys. Senator Franco de Sá thereupon presented a similar motion and endeavored to prove inconsistency in the action of the minister in promising extensive improvements, and in finally asking so small a sum. The minister of empire replied in defense. It appears that the sanitary board not only advised certain improvements, but suggested the manner in which the cost of these was to be met. The minister was much interrupted, but declared that a plan had been organized by Sr. Révy for transforming the Mangue canal into a tide-water channel at a cost of 1,500,000\$. Senator Silveira Martins drew a parallel between manufacturers of artificial wines and counterfeiters, to the detriment of the former.

He also referred to the murder of slaves in the province of Rio. The budget of the department of justice passed. Delanare and Franco de Sá sharply criticised certain acts of the minister of marine relative to the Naval Academy. The minister of marine replied, complaining of excessive severity on the part of the Senate committee. No session in the Chamber.

—Barão de Cotegipe, prime minister, who has happily recovered from a recent severe illness, reappeared in his place in the Senate on the 16th. On the same day Sr. Andrade Figueira, it was announced, was seriously ill, and will probably have to leave his presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, if not the country.

—On the 18th an amendment of Sr. Affonso Celso passed in the Senate, on voting the navy budgets, which is another check to the government and which in all probability will cause a joint session of the Senate and Chamber.

—It is astonishing that the opposition has not called attention to the fact that while the interest is accumulating on the late 5 per cent. internal loan, Treasury bills, also drawing interest, are decreasing but slowly.

—If Senator José Bonifácio, in his motions for information regarding foreign and domestic loans, desires to prove that a condition, made by Messrs. Rothschild, was that through the conversion of 6 per cent. stock to 5 per cent. no new loan would be laid upon the Treasury by the foreign loan, it is to be hoped he will press his questions and let us hear all about it.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The town of Piracicaba, S. Paulo, is to have a daily paper.

—The faulded debt of the city of Campinas, São Paulo, amounts to 300,000\$.

—There is a place in Minas Gerais called "Our Lady of the Necessities of Fish River."

—Pernambuco is to have a bank. *O Banco do Recife* will have a capital of 1,000,000 in shares of 100\$.

—The bishop of S. Paulo has recently confirmed 3,989 persons at Tietê. It is a pity the other 11 did not appear.

—The July receipts of the Ipanema, government, foundry were 6,117\$384 against 12,052\$576 for the same month last year.

—The Swelish hgn. *Imet*, Hogstrom master, cleared at Victoria, Espírito Santo, for New York on the 6th inst. with a cargo of 5,000 bags of coffee.

—The swine and sheep dealers at São Paulo have gone out on a strike, alleging the failure of the city to furnish a decent slaughter-house as the reason.

—The plans for the water works of Ytá, São Paulo, have been prepared, and construction is soon to be begun. The engineer in-chief is Dr. Paulo Souza.

—The July receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 667,160\$582, against 661,115\$873 last year, and 542,543\$875 in 1884. The receipts of the *recebimento* were 157,175\$667, against 231,384\$940 last year.

—The president of the province of Minas recently approved a provincial law for the establishment of a bank in that province. The object of the bank seems to be the attraction of immigrants, but various favors are granted it.

—It is stated that preparations for the forthcoming census in the province of São Paulo are now nearly complete, the blank forms being all in the hands of the local commissions except in the capital. The census will be taken on the 30th prox.

—Comendador Joaquim José de Souza Breves, a wealthy planter of the province of Rio de Janeiro, has decided to liberate the 3,000 slaves which he possesses, and to establish them on his plantations as free laborers. It is most sincerely to be hoped that his purpose will be crowned with success.

—The rapid increase of *beribéri* in Pará is becoming a cause for serious alarm. According to the sanitary inspector of that city the total number of deaths from this disease for the quarter ending 30th June last was 107, and in the preceding quarter 83, making 190 for the half year. The total for the corresponding period of last year was 88.

—The editor of the *Pregador Christão* has been writing some very plain and wholesome truths about "Crime in Rio Grande." It is not only in Rio Grande that crimes are frequent and practiced with impunity, but in every other province as well. Politics and slavery have so corrupted the comits, that justice is now almost unknown.

—According to a recent *relatorio*, the province of Rio de Janeiro contains 420 day, 7 night and 10 mixed schools, over which preside 400 teachers. The total number of pupils in attendance is 17,651, of which 11,232 are masculine and 6,419 feminine. Besides these, the province subsidizes 174 private schools, attended by 4,727 pupils.

## RAILROAD NOTES.

—The deficit of the D. Thereza Christina railway for the first half of this year was 105,162\$4938.

—In May the deficit of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway was 13,908\$778 and in June it was 12,796\$355. The traffic for six months left a deficit of 80,240\$201.

—On the 16th ulto, the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro ordered the payment of 133,000\$ to the S. Isabel do Rio Preto railway, interest guarantee for the first semester of 1886.

—A company is now organizing in São Paulo for the construction of a steam tramway line from Itaituba to Campo Limpo, the junction of the São Paulo and Bragança lines.

—The first pieces of the Moggyana railway bridge over the Rio Granle at Jaguará, were received at Santos on the 16th inst. The bridge will be about 500 metres long.

—The construction of the Ytauna extension from Piracicaba to Boa Vista is reported to be very much advanced, and it is anticipated that the line will be ready for inauguration about the middle of next month.

—The June receipts of the Bragança railway, Pará, amounted to 5,816\$710 and the expenses 13,643\$249, deficit 7,826\$530. The passenger traffic included 389 of the first class and 1,999 of the 2nd class.

—The total traffic receipts of the Sorocaba line during the half year ending 30th June last amounted to 254,473\$850 for the trunk line (guaranteed) and 43,092\$830 for the extension. The expenditures were 176,164\$830 for the first and 30,408\$010 for the second, leaving surpluses of 78,308\$320 and 12,684\$820 respectively.

—The report of the director of the Cantagallo railway for the first five months of this year's traffic gives receipts at 457,319\$304 expenses 365,210\$539 and balance 92,088\$765, against 581,879\$159, 404,730\$581 and 177,142\$578 respectively for the same period last year. Various new works and other expenses amounted to 70,305\$240 in 1886. The Rio Bonito extension to Maché will measure 117 kilometres.

—The fiscal engineer of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway, after a sanguinary struggle with the figures, succeeded in getting out the April report of that line on the 15th inst., from which it appears that the receipts amounted to 87,249\$320 and the expenditures to 64,944\$280, leaving a surplus of 22,305\$040. The passenger receipts were 38,711\$290, while those from freights only slightly exceeded that figure, being 39,177\$304.

—The Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia City have just completed and shipped engine number 8,000. The first locomotive built at these works was turned out in December, 1832, and it took 20 years to build 500 engines. The second 500 were built in eight years, number 1,000 being finished February, 1860. It is noteworthy that one-half the whole number, and these by far the heaviest and most elaborate engines that have been built, were turned out within the last ten years, the first 4,000 requiring 44 years to build. *Railway News*, July 31.

## LOCAL NOTES.

—The minister of marine on the 17th says that each Krompschek rifle costs 29\$723, each bayonet 5\$590 and each scabbard 2\$500, total 37\$723.

—Is there not something wrong in paying 300\$ for 400 kilograms of *resina de pinho*, which we take to be resin? The minister of war says on the 14th it is all right, and perhaps he knows best.

—The cost of disinfecting material and the supplies furnished the steam launch used in the post inspection service cost 667\$200 last month. It seems cheap enough for making out foreign exchanges small like a paper mill.

—The Presbytery of Rio de Janeiro is called to meet in this city on Friday next, the 27th inst. The opening sermon will be given on Thursday evening at the Presbyterian church, Rua Clah Gymnasium, by Rev. E. Carlos Pereira, of Campanha.

—Engineer Constante Affonso Coelho wants to be appointed on any commission of the department of agriculture. The minister tells Constante on the 17th that opportunely he will be attended to. Dope long deferred, Constante, make the stomach ache.

—The minister of finance on the 12th informs Treasury clerks that although some licence is permitted as to the hour of arrival at their desks, none whatever is permissible as to their leaving them. A deputy has just stated in parliament that only one third of government clerks do any work.

—Barão de Itururra, chief of our sanitary commission, not only advises what is to be done to improve the health of the city, but further suggests that the withdrawal of currency will cause such economies to the Treasury, that the expense of these improvements will hardly be felt. With every respect for the Baron, one may suggest that the jack of all trades is rarely master of any.



United States:				
Aug. 13	New York	Br str	Cyanus.....	13, 450
14	do	"	Halcy.....	73, 57
14	do	Nor bk	Birgitte.....	15, 000
19	Galveston	Ger bk	Diana.....	4, 160
20	New York	Br str	Bela.....	76, 100
21	do	"	Arlos.....	18, 225
21	do	Nor bk	Mudonna.....	9, 000

<b>Europe:</b>	
Aug. 14 London Br str <i>Makelyne</i> .....	5,813
Antwerp .....	3,574
16 London Br str <i>Arana</i> .....	12,656
Hamburg Gr str <i>Senita</i> .....	35
19 Bordeaux Fr str <i>Orléans</i> .....	35

**Elsewhere:**

Aug. 17 River Plate Br str <i>Moudego</i> .....	625
do do <i>Big str Pascal</i> .....	192

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 13,047 bags per day, against 14,167 bags for the preceding ten days. The daily average since the 1st inst. is:

against	13,063 bags	in 1885
"	12,155 "	1884
"	8,918 "	1883
"	12,334 "	1882
"	13,655 "	1881
"	13,341 "	1880

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Washed.....	35.950—35.800	per arroba
Superior.....	nominal	\$800—8500
Good first.....	4 530—4 770	6 800—7 000
Regular first.....	4 250—4 400	6 800—7 000
Ordinary first.....	3 950—4 250	5 800—6 200
Good second.....	3 540—3 870	5 200—5 500
Ordinary second.....	3 260—3 470	4 800—5 000
Capitana.....	nominal	nominal
Escalita.....	2 180—2 450	3 200—3 600

Market firm.  
Stock was this morning estimated to be 131,000 bags by one broker, and 126,000 bags by another.

**Vessels landing and to land.**

New York Amer lug <i>Benjamin Babes</i> .....	13,000
do Br str <i>Caxton</i> .....	7,000
Baltimore Br bk <i>Campanella</i> .....	6,000
do Amer bk <i>Julia Rollins</i> .....	6,000
do do <i>Albion</i> .....	—
do Amer bk <i>Alce</i> .....	—
do Amer lug <i>Clad Tidings</i> .....	11,000
New Orleans Br str <i>Bessel</i> .....	12,000
Galveston Nor bk <i>Nicholas H. Knudsen</i> .....	5,000
London Br str <i>La Plata</i> .....	8,000
Antwerp do <i>Platania</i> .....	12,000
do do <i>Darwin</i> .....	2,500
Hamburg Gr str <i>Levanth</i> .....	6,000
do do <i>Corrientes</i> .....	14,000
do do <i>Petropolis</i> .....	6,000
Trieste Anst str <i>Johai</i> .....	19,000
Genoa Ital str <i>Matto Brazzo</i> .....	—
do Fr str <i>Savio</i> .....	19,000
Mediterranean Ital str <i>Roma</i> .....	10,000
do Fr str <i>Savio</i> .....	4,000
Mosel Bay Ger bk <i>Rio</i> .....	3,500
Cape Town Ger bk <i>Johan Carl</i> .....	2,500

#### DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts	Sales	Stock	Exchanging on London average
Aug. 14	15,537	14,434	22,916
Aug. 15	12,916	10,000	20,961
Aug. 16	14,434	10,000	20,961
Aug. 17	15,537	10,000	20,961
Aug. 18	14,434	10,000	20,961
Aug. 19	15,537	10,000	20,961
Aug. 20	14,434	10,000	20,961
Aug. 21	15,537	10,000	20,961
Aug. 22	14,434	10,000	20,961

Aug. 14	15,537	14,434	22,916
Aug. 15	12,916	10,000	20,961
Aug. 16	14,434	10,000	20,961
Aug. 17	15,537	10,000	20,961
Aug. 18	14,434	10,000	20,961
Aug. 19	15,537	10,000	20,961
Aug. 20	14,434	10,000	20,961
Aug. 21	15,537	10,000	20,961
Aug. 22	14,434	10,000	20,961

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Aug. 16	14,434	10,000	20,961
Aug. 17	15,537	10,000	20,961
Aug. 18	14,434	10,000	20,961
Aug. 19	15,537	10,000	20,961
Aug. 20	14,434	10,000	20,961
Aug. 21	15,537	10,000	20,961
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Aug. 18	14,434	10,000	20,961
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Aug. 20	14,434	10,000	20,961
Aug. 21	15,537	10,000	20,961
Aug. 22	14,434	10,000	20,961

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Aug. 18	14,434	10,000	20,961
Aug. 19	15,537	10,000	20,961
Aug. 20	14,434	10,000	20,961
Aug. 21	15,537	10,000	20,961
Aug. 22	14,434	10,000	20,961

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Aug. 19	15,537	10,000	20,961
Aug. 20	14,434	10,000	20,961
Aug. 21	15,537	10,000	20,961
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Aug. 21	15,537	10,000	20,961
Aug. 22	14,434	10,000	20,961

**Imports.**  
The simultaneous arrival of a very large number of vessels has given considerable activity to the markets. Flour shows a decline on Richmond and Trieste brands, but an advance on other qualities. In pine, we have received a cargo of Pich, six of Swedish and an invoice of White, all of which has gone into consumption. Kerosene has become flat and is lower, while Lard is steady at last quotations. Of Indian corn receipts are somewhat more moderate, but the market is reported flat and quotations are lower. Receipts of Codfish are again large, and another cargo of Rice has come in.

**Flour**—Receipts since our last report have been:  
*Alce* from Baltimore:  
Crystal..... 1,000 lbs.  
Codornis..... 770 "  
Araby..... 500 "  
Cordova..... 500 "  
do..... 2,770 lbs.

*Julia Rollins* do:  
Araby..... 2,375 lbs.  
Codornis..... 1,730 "  
Crystal..... 1,000 "  
Cordova..... 1,000 "  
Castilla..... 500 "  
Bonita..... 150 "  
do..... 6,775 "

*Arava* from New Zealand:  
do..... 50 "  
do..... 9,995 lbs.

Sales for the same period have been about 5,000 bags and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

17,000 bags, American  
1,500 " Trieste  
3,500 " River Plate  
22,000 bags.

Brokers quote the market steady at the following quotations:  
Trieste..... 175.00—185.00  
Richmond 1st 17 000—18 000  
do and nominal  
Baltimore 1st 17 000—18 000  
do and 16 000—16 500  
Western & Int. 16 000—17 250  
Chili nominal  
River Plate 15 000—16 000  
New Zealand 16 000—16 500

**Pitch Pine**—Receipts are 412,576 feet per *Aspin Forest* from Pensacola, which are reported sold at 37,500 per doz. The market is quoted steady at 37,500—38,500.

**White Pine**—The *Bony Dean* brings 98,404 feet from New York, sold at 205 rs. per foot, at which price brokers quote the market firm.

**Spruce Pine**—Nothing to report.

**Swedish Pine**—Receipts have been:  
826 doz. per *Merced* from Drammen  
155 " *Iduna* from Westervick  
75 " *Hanbet* do  
87 " *Sigurn* from Christiansund  
581 " *Progress* from Namsos.

Of these the second, third and fourth are on order, and the other three have been sold at about 34,000 per doz. Brokers quote the demand supplied, and prices somewhat nominal at 34,000—35,000 per doz. for red, and 35,000—35,500 for white dikes, according to assortment.

**Kerosene**—Receipts are 15,000 cases per *Benny Dyon* from New York. We may quote the market weak at 64.00 per case for invoices.

**Lard**—Receipts have been 2,000 kegs per *Alce* and 900 kegs per *Julia Rollins* from Baltimore. The market continues steady at unchanged quotations, viz: 560 rs. per lb. in lots.

**Rosin**—No receipts and quotations are quite unchanged.  
**Turpentine**—None received and quotations may be made at 480—520 rs. per kilo.

**Indian Corn**—Receipts have been:  
4,451 bags per *Makelyne*  
9,791 " *Santos*  
1,117 " *Orléans*  
1,197 " *Hannover*

all from River Plate. Market flat at a decline, viz: 35,700—35,900 per bag.

**Beans**—Receipts are 1,000 bags per *Makelyne*, 500 per *Hannover* and 1,500 bags per *Santos* from River Plate. We quote to-day at 25,300—25,500 per bag.

**Codfish**—Receipts have been 1,532 cases from Europe, 2,571 tubs, 9 cases per *Brother*, 2,022 tubs per *Z. L. B.* and 2,078 tubs, 16 cases per *Gormann* from Goaze. The market has become flat under the considerable receipts, and we may quote at retail tubs 21,500—23,500, cases 19,500—20,500.

**Hay**—There have been no receipts since our last report.  
**Coin**—Receipts have been:  
836 tons per *La Plata* from Graingemouth  
1,151 " *Roumania* from Cardiff  
1,859 " *Abana* do  
1,176 " *Maritani* do  
3,244 " *Union* do  
1,776 " *Martha Cobb* do  
1,022 " *Kewasid* from Swansea

all to dealers and companies.  
**Cement**—Receipts have been 1,400 bbls per *Argo* and 1,720 per *General von Werder* from Hamburg, 40 per *Shield* from Marseilles and 1,200 per *Tell* from London. Brokers do not change quotations.

**Rice**—Receipts are 300 bags per *Corrientes* from Hamburg and 18,721 bags per *Telefun* from Rangoon. Brokers quote the market flat at 85,400—85,500 per bag in lots. It is said we have now a stock equal to retail one and a half years' consumption and there is still a considerable quantity about.

#### PARA.

Rubber statistics from January 1st to June 30th, 1886, compiled by Messrs. Sears & Co. Para 30th June.

Stock 1st Jan.	Receipts to date.	Stock 30th June.
700,625	5,381,735	6,082,360

Shipments:  
United States..... 3,874,347  
Europe..... 2,119,813  
Stock 30th June..... 6,082,360

Comparative statement of rubber and cocoa exported from Para for five years, 1881-85, extracted from the *Diário do Gram Para*, July 30th.

Rubber	Cocoa	Value of all exports.
kilos.	kilos.	value
1881 8,427,427	214,749	5,041,057
1882 9,624,560	30,662,893	4,932,673
1883 9,649,842	31,377,568	5,055,129
1884 9,887,408	19,996,984	5,162,830
1885 12,479,759	37,417,440	3,449,524

Of the rubber exported the different quantities were divided as follows:

Rubber	Cocoa	Value of all exports.
kilos.	kilos.	value
1881 8,427,427	214,749	5,041,057
1882 9,624,560	30,662,893	4,932,673
1883 9,649,842	31,377,568	5,055,129
1884 9,887,408	19,996,984	5,162,830
1885 12,479,759	37,417,440	3,449,524

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

**AUGUST 14.**  
Drammen—Nor bk *Merced*; 426 tons; Ostedahl; 85 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.  
ILHA DO SAL—Swed bk *Francia*; 324 tons; Nielsen; 36 ds; salt to Backheuser & Meyer.

**AUG. 15.**  
RANGOON—Nor bk *Telefun*; 755 tons; Vixo; 100 ds; rice to order.  
WESTERWICK—Swed bk *Iduna*; 193 tons; Arvedsen; 70 ds; sundries to order.

**AUG. 16.**  
GRANDMOUTH—Nor bk *La Plata*; 596 tons; Heurichsen; 82 ds; coal to Belmino Rodriguez & Co.  
CARPENT—Fr ship *Abana*; 1208 tons; Williams; 50 ds; coal to Royal Mail.  
—Br bk *Maritani*; 728 tons; Roberts; 58 ds; coal to Royal Mail.  
—Fr bk *Roumania*; 712 tons; Guyonnet; 51 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.  
GASPE—Br bk *Brother*; 173 tons; Vibert; 53 ds; codfish to order.  
—Br bk *Z. L. B.*; 148 tons; Robson; 48 ds; codfish to order.

PENSACOLA—Br bk *Arava Forest*; 499 tons; Trail; 71 ds; pine to order.  
SANTOS—Swed bk *Norden*; 164 tons; Kraft; 3 ds; salt to Backheuser & Meyer.

**AUG. 17.**  
LONDON—Port bk *Pereira Borges*; 336 tons; Borges; 58 ds; salt to order.  
CADIZ—Nor bk *Sigurd Jasi*; 435 tons; Olsen; 60 ds; salt to order.

**AUG. 18.**  
HAMBURG—Ger bk *Jugo*; 343 tons; Ludwig; 52 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.  
BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Alce*; 296 tons; Gale; 60 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.  
CARPENT—Fr ship *Arana*; 219 tons; Martin; 42 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

GASPE—Br bk *Corrientes*; 155 tons; Pettit; 53 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos.  
WESTERWICK—Nor bk *Collegia*; 219 tons; June; 78 ds; sundries to C. Hecksher & Co.

**AUG. 19.**  
HAMBURG—Ger bk *General von Werder*; 340 tons; Stein; 58 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.  
BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Julia Rollins*; 586 tons; North; 51 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

CARPENT—Amer ship *Martha Cobb*; 1249 tons; Greenbank; 75 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.  
Marseilles—Nor bk *Shield*; 206 tons; Tobiasen; 56 ds; sundries to Carl, Dale & Co.

CHRISTIANSTAD—Nor bk *Sigurn*; 221 tons; Christensen; 85 ds; pine to C. Hecksher & Co.  
NEW YORK—Amer lug *Benny Dyon*; 200 tons; Burgess; 67 ds; sundries to Wenceslao Gormann & Co.

ILHA DO SAL—Swed bk *Leona*; 300 tons; Cornet; 34 ds; salt to Vinva Leone, Miranda & Co.  
MACAO—Br bk *Santa*; 187 tons; Thomson; 25 ds; salt to Max. Nethmann.

**AUG. 20.**  
WESTERWICK—Nor lug *Hanbet*; 273 tons; Olsen; 87 ds; pine to C. Hecksher & Co.  
MACAO—Nor bk *Agate*; 149 tons; Bjork; 27 ds; salt to Gustavo E. Sabosa e Silva.

**AUG. 21.**  
LONDON—Nor lug *Tell*; 492 tons; Thorsen; 51 ds; sundries to Walter, Hime & Co.  
SWANSEA—Br bk *Arava Forest*; 604 tons; Robinson; 54 ds; coal to J. F. Alves & Co.

NAMSOS—Nor bk *Progress*; 437 tons; Olsen; 82 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.  
LONDON—Nor bk *Alce*; 296 tons; Lange; 42 ds; salt to order.  
—Nor bk *Mindel*; 376 tons; Sundersen; 58 ds; salt to order.

ILHA DO SAL—Nor bk *Fri*; 472 tons; Aaransen; 36 ds; salt to Leavel de Carvalho & Co.  
ROSARIO—Br bk *Leona*; 281 tons; Andersen; 70 ds; salt to Souza Assumpção & Cardoso.

GENOA—Br bk *Santos*; 672 tons; Adair; 257 tons; Shoemaker; 70 ds; sundries to A. Gonella.

**DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.**  
**AUGUST 15.**  
BARBADOS—Br bk *Balti*; 445 tons; Codie; ballast.  
ILHA DO SAL—Port bk *Gratidita*; 275 tons; Ferreira; do.

**AUG. 16.**  
IMBETIA—Ger bk *Johan Carl*; 507 tons; Bies; same cargo.

**AUG. 17.**  
NEW YORK—Br ship *Cumberland*; 1355 tons; McNeil; ballast.

**AUG. 18.**  
NEW YORK—Nor bk *Birgitte*; 775 tons; Johansen; coffee.  
BARBADOS—Br ship *King Center*; 1554 tons; Norton; ballast.

**AUG. 19.**  
GALVESTON—Gr lug *Dama*; 370 tons; Heyerchen; coffee.  
GASPE—Br bk *Sundsvik*; 157 tons; Butel; ballast.

**AUG. 21.**  
TALCHERANA—Gr bk *Kriemhild*; 819 tons; Meyer; ballast.

**AUG. 22.**  
NEW YORK—Nor bk *Madama</*

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF  
RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 23rd, 1886.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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*Chamber of Commerce Price Current.*

## Chamber of Commerce Price Current

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro

**Watson Ritchie & Co.**

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Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

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Agents for the Empire of Brazil

**Norton, Megaw & Co.**No. 82, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, Rio de Janeiro.**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund..... £ 430,000 ..

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Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity.

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Authorized 1870Marine Risks  
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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

**BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.****August Departures:****To New York:**

[Every Saturday]

Archimedes	[Loading in Santos]...	Aug. 7th
Halley	do do	14th
Bisla	do do	21st
Tycho Brahe	do do	28th
Ptolemy (Exim)	[Loading in Santos]	14th
Donati	do do do	28th

**To Southampton:**

Alaskylue	Belgian mail...	Aug 15th
Plinius	do do	29th

**For Other Ports:**

Delambre	New Orleans.....	Aug 8th
Bessel	do do	20th
Tycho Brahe	River Plate	5th
Prætor	do do	17th

**To Rio Grande Ports:**

Cyclops	do do	Every
Chatham	do do	Wednesday

**LAMPORT & HOLT,**

21 Water Street, Liverpool

**ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,**

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Bakers:—Sivert Sivertsen,

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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1886**

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug 24	La Plata	Southern and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon
" 29	Tanais	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 10th proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio in the 9th and 24th of every month. The former also calling at Santos.

For freight and passages apply to

**R. W. MAY, Superintendent**

Rua do General Camara No. 2,

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**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.****CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS**

SAILINGS
FINANCE, for New York, 16th Oct.
ALLIANCE, " " 10th Nov

**ADVANCE,**

will sail 22nd September at 10 a. m. for

**NEW YORK**

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO,

[entering the two last named ports]

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**Reduced Passages**

To New York	cabin	steage
	\$145	\$75 gold

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No. 2, Praça das Marilhas

And for cargo in

**W. C. Peck,**

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**Banks.****ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)**

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Santos and São Paulo.

Capital.....	£ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up.....	£ 500,000
Reserve Fund.....	£ 190,000

Draws on

**THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,**  
and transacts every description of Banking business.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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Capital.....	£ 1,000,000
Capital paid up.....	£ 500,000
Reserve fund.....	£ 750,000

Draws on:

**Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,**  
LONDON,**Messrs. MALLAT FRERES & Co.,**  
PARIS,**Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,**  
HAMBURG,**Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co.,**  
NEW YORK.**STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS**

Nova Empresa de Bonde Maritimo de vapor. For the transport of passengers & baggage on board Steamers. Also towing of vessels.

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39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 127.

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on the

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION**

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